

ODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 36-41 (78-61). TUNIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 36-41 (78-61). LOR: Partly cloudy. Temp. 36-41 (78-61). TUNIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 36-41 (78-61). CHAN: Moderate. ROMA: Partly cloudy. Temp. 37-41 (81-72). NEW YORK: Showers. Temp. 36-41 (78-61). TUNIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 36-41 (78-61). ADDITIONAL WEATHER-COMICS PAGE.

Herald Tribune

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To Control Guerrillas

Israel Gives Beirut 24-Hour Warning

TEL AVIV, June 21 (UPI)—Israel issued what it called a "twelfth" warning to Lebanon today to stop Arab guerrilla attacks across its sovereignty to guerrillas bent on sabotage and murder.

"At the twelfth hour, Lebanon is asked to take constructive steps and sealing her frontier with Israel against the passage of terrorists setting out to carry out murderous acts," Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said in a national television interview. "Lebanon is at a crossroads where she will have to decide between being an independent state or giving in to the terrorists' extortion and being pushed into extremism," Mr. Peres said.

The warning was issued after three straight days of air strikes against guerrilla targets in southern and southwestern Lebanon. Israel also sent a complaint to the UN that Beirut was backing the "independent rule" of Palestinian guerrillas within its borders. Israeli jets flew no raids today.

Meets With Rabin

Mr. Peres's remarks followed a meeting between Premier Yitzhak Rabin, the Israeli chief of intelligence and the parliament's Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee.

The defense minister said the air attacks into Lebanon, which began after the guerrilla attack at Kiryat Shemona on April 11, were designed to hurt the guerrillas themselves and show the Lebanese leadership that it is responsible for guerrilla raids launched from its territory.

Mr. Peres said the guerrillas now had weapons more sophisticated than the Lebanese Army itself possessed. Military sources have said the Israeli fighter-bombers raiding guerrilla bases yesterday encountered Soviet-made SAM-7 shoulder-fired rockets.

Since the guerrilla raids at Kiryat Shemona, Maalot and Kibbutz Shamir, Mr. Peres said, Israel has learned of further plans to attack Israeli civilian settlements.

In Beirut, Lebanese Premier Ta'leldin Solh met Arab ambassadors today to discuss concerted Arab action against the Israeli attacks on the Palestinian refugee camps.

Palestinian spokesman said 30 Palestinians were killed and more than 100 wounded, most of them women and children in the Israeli raids.

Lebanese newspapers today accused the Israelis of practicing "genocide" and published photographs showing the bodies of women, children and aged refugees killed in the bomb and rocket raids.

Premier Solh appealed for sup-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

But Senators Are Dissatisfied

Kissinger Is Said to Receive Russian Promises on Jews

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, June 21 (NYT)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has told several senators that the Soviet Union is prepared to guarantee in writing that it will permit the emigration of 45,000 Jews a year, according to officials here. This would be 10,000 more than that total allowed to leave in 1973.

The secretary was also quoted as having said that Soviet representatives had told him they would deal with the problem of harassment of those who sought to emigrate and that they were prepared to state that harassment was "inconsistent with Soviet law."

Mr. Kissinger was said to have passed on these representations June 6 to three senators who are leading proponents of legislation that would deny equal trading status and economic credits to any Communist country that does not allow unrestricted emigration. The House voted such legislation last year.

Sponsors Listed

The three are Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., sponsor of the legislation, which was attached as an amendment to a trade bill now pending in the Senate; Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., and Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn. In all, the amendment has 78 co-sponsors and President Nixon has threatened to veto the bill if it is passed with the amendment attached to it.

In response to Mr. Kissinger's presentation, officials related, the three senators told him that he would have to "come back with something more."

The senators believe, according to sources, that the Soviet pledge to deal with harassment is full of loopholes and ambiguities. Recent dispatches from Moscow have reported a 25 percent decline in emigration from last year's level with a view to furthering its policy of the banned categories.



LAST RITES—Communist party secretary Leonid Brezhnev (center) and other Soviet leaders carrying urn with ashes of Marshal Georgi Zhukov to burial place in Kremlin wall in Moscow on Friday. Marshal Zhukov died on Tuesday at the age of 77.

Bad Connotations of '45 Recalled

U.S. Said to Resist Soviet Plan For Nixon to Travel to Yalta

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, June 21 (NYT)—A disagreement has developed between Soviet authorities and the White House advance team over whether President Nixon should go to Yalta during his forthcoming visit, reliable sources reported tonight.

American officials see this as a matter of political importance, and not merely scheduling and other arrangements.

The White House, informants said, is refusing to have Mr. Nixon go to Yalta because of the bad connotations in the West from decisions made there during the 1945 wartime meeting of Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill. Their decisions affected the future division of Europe and particularly Moscow that President Nixon would visit.

The Russians were reported to have told the American group, led by Henry Catto, the chief protocol officer of the State Department, and William Hennel, a special assistant to Mr. Nixon, that other American officials already had agreed to Yalta and Minsk as the places outside Moscow that President Nixon would visit.

But the Americans have insisted that no firm agreement had been reached before the advance team arrived last night, informants said, and now the question has been referred to Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev themselves to resolve.

The American advance team is due to fly to the Black Sea area tomorrow morning, but tonight did not know to which city to go. The Russians have been making preparations for months in Yalta. Special crews of artisans have been restoring the old imperial palace at Livadia which was used by Roosevelt in February, 1945. Taxi drivers and others have warmly greeted American tourists with the announcement that "soon your President will be coming here."

Considered Firm Site

Mr. Brezhnev likes to take visiting Western statesmen to the Black Sea and Crimean resort areas. In 1971, West German Chancellor Willy Brandt went to Orenburg and last spring Mr. Pompidou was in Pitsunda. In the last two weeks, Soviet officials have treated Yalta as the firm site for Mr. Nixon's visit, although Mr. Brezhnev himself said last Sunday only that plans to go to Yalta and Minsk were tentative and indicated that the matter was up to Mr. Nixon.

The American sensitivity stems (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

'Off With Their Heads,' a Peer Shouts During Lords' Debate

LONDON, June 21 (AP)—A 73-year-old life peer rose in the House of Lords last night and shocked his fellow noblemen by saying they ought to be abolished.

"Off with their heads," Lord Wigg shouted.

A former colonel who was paymaster general in Britain's last Labor government, Lord Wigg has long irritated both major political parties. He criticized the Labor party with the same freedom as he attacked the Conservatives. It was the Lords' turn last night.

In an outburst during debate on reform of the House, Lord Wigg said he already had inquired on how to renounce his nonhereditary life peerage, granted in 1967 by Queen Elizabeth II.

His speech caused a remarkable stir in the sometimes somnolent House.

Lord Strabolgi, speaking as the Labor government's deputy chief floor manager, called it "one of

Air Fare Rise Of 5% Is Set On N. Atlantic

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—International airlines reached agreement today to increase all passenger fares by 5 percent across the board, effective Aug. 1 on routes linking the United States to Europe, the Middle East and North Africa. It was learned.

The increase, attributed by the carriers solely to rising fuel prices, follows other fare boosts earlier this year that have raised North Atlantic fare levels by about 25 percent.

The fare increase was approved in an unannounced, unanimous vote by carriers participating in an International Air Transport Association fare conference in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

The increases will be subject to approval by governments involved.

Exception for Canada

Fares to Canada also will be increased by 5 percent but there would be no increase in fares from Canada under the agreement approved today.

Changes in deferrals are to be resolved.

This decision is clearly in deference to Air Canada, which has refused to approve the increase on all North Atlantic routes, thus delaying the agreement on a mid-summer increase.

Also approved today under the agreement were fare increases to and from Mexico over the North Atlantic of 3 percent and a 4 percent increase on all mid-Atlantic routes, as contrasted with North or South Atlantic routes.

There will be minor exceptions to the general increases between certain specific countries.

U.S. Navy Reports 32 Still AWOL From Ship

TOKYO, June 21 (Reuters)—Thirty-two sailors from the carrier Midway who were missing when their ship sailed a week ago had still not reported back to Yokosuka Naval Base by today, an American naval spokesman said. Twenty others have returned.

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News Analysis

Ouster of Spain's Staff Chief Sharpens Armed Forces Split

By Miguel Acosta

MADRID, June 21 (UPI)—Generalissimo Francisco Franco's unceremonious dismissal of Lt. Gen. Manuel Díez Alegria as chief of the general staff has sharpened the split between moderates and ultraconservatives in the Spanish armed forces.

The 68-year-old general's ouster, which was confirmed after

persistent rumors, leaves the moderates without a leader and appears to have strengthened the ultras, who are led by generals who fought in the 1936-39 Civil War and in World War II, with the "Blue Division" against the Soviet Union.

At issue is whether the moderate faction, composed largely of officers who studied modern military doctrine at Gen. Díez Alegria's general staff school, or the ultras, who are orthodox supporters of Gen. Franco and of his closed political system, will be in command of the armed services when Gen. Franco, who will be 82 in December, either dies or retires.

While the moderates, mainly colonels, majors and captains, are reported to be decrying Gen. Franco's "brutal" dismissal of the general in their mess halls and to be drafting protest letters, the ultras, mostly generals, are said to be applauding Gen. Franco for showing that he can still deal with dissident officers with his customary harshness.

Two men firing pistols from a parked car killed a 59-year-old Protestant worker as he walked into his construction firm to report for work, police said.

It was the 1,038th fatality in nearly five years of violence in Ulster.

Police said that they could find no motive for the killing, which occurred in a mixed Protestant-Catholic area in northwest Belfast. They said that they are working on the theory that the killing was a case of mistaken identity.

Offensive Slackens

A bomb offensive by the militant Provisional wing of the IRA slackened today. But a large bomb devastated the center of Clougher, a village 60 miles west of Belfast, a security spokesman said.

It was at least the 26th bomb exploded in Northern Ireland since Monday night, when the Provisionals began a campaign which they said would continue until Britain agreed to a pullout for its 16,000 troops here.

Spokesmen said that three men hijacked a post office truck, piled at least 100 pounds of explosives into the back and forced its driver to park the truck in Clougher's main street.

The explosion 45 minutes later wrecked several shops, damaged the police station and blew out hundreds of windows, the spokesman said. There were no casualties.

Compared With Spinala

Although Gen. Díez Alegria has been likened to Portugal's monocled Gen. António de Spinala, the two officers are totally different types. Gen. Spinala is a charismatic, histrionic speaker and a man of action. Gen. Díez Alegria is a thinker and a soft-spoken speaker, who made his mark as a staff officer rather than in military action. The Spaniard's appearance would suffer if he donned one of the monocles. Spaniards have been mailing him to tell top Socialists that in 1945-47 he was a member of the party he now opposes.

Refugee Shot at Wall

Both candidates' political ties in the 1930s caused controversy early in the campaign. Mr. Kirchschlaeger was a member of the Fatherland Front, sponsored by the authoritarian regime of Chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg before World War II.

Mr. Lüger, for his part, was a member of the Heimwehr, a paramilitary rightist organization that played a role in crushing the Socialists in 1934. The issue, however, seems now to have faded.

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The 'Leak' Issue

We think the lady doth protest too much—the lady in this case being a composite of those White House gentlemen who are taking such sudden, horrified offense at the ancient, if not always honorable, practice of leaking to the press. Three of the President's most faithful servants—Ken Clawson, Patrick Buchanan and Gerald Warren—have raised quite a furor on this matter in recent days. Mr. Buchanan expressed his outrage over "malicious leaks out of House Judiciary, seemingly aimed at damaging and destroying in print the reputations of the President and his secretary of state." For purposes of identification, this is the same Patrick Buchanan who, in his capacity as a special presidential consultant, wrote a memorandum to John Ehrlichman in July of 1971 which also had to do with the subject of leaks and with destroying reputations. True, in this memorandum, Mr. Buchanan expressed his reservations about a project subsequently carried forward by the White House and expressly designed to gather and disseminate—which is to say, "leak"—damaging information about Daniel Ellsberg. But it is interesting to note why Mr. Buchanan frowned on the idea. He did not, for example, interpose any ethical or legal arguments against this use of the time and energies of members of the President's staff. Rather, he said that opinion on this issue had been decided and was "not going to be turned around in the public mind by a few well-placed leaks... This is not to argue that the effect is not worthwhile—but that simply we ought not now to start investing major personal resources in the kind of covert operation not likely to yield any major political dividends to the President."

The President—heavens to Betsy, we almost forgot all that dialogue in those transcripts of confidential conversations which the President himself made public and in which on more than one occasion he conducts something of a seminar on the utility of the calculated leak. Do you remember the anguished discussions of how some secret FBI information might be leaked to the detriment of the public reputations of some prominent Democrats? Do you remember the President's offer to his assembled leakers of what he called "IRS stuff" for purposes of discrediting his political opposition? Do you

remember that phase in which the President was contemplating the convening of a grand jury to pre-empt the Senate Watergate committee hearings and simultaneously to manufacture an excuse for his subordinates and campaign associates to decline to make further public comment on Watergate matters? Let us refresh your memory on that because it had an interesting angle: Some of the statements made in confidence before the grand jury, it was apparently thought, might in fact look good for the White House if they were made public—so what was to be done about that? The exchange took place between H. R. Haldeman and Mr. Nixon:

... I was going to say that it might be to our interest to get it out.

P. Well, we could easily do that. Leak out certain stuff. We could pretty much control that.

The examples could be multiplied. The Watergate committee has collected (and in some instances itself leaked) evidence suggesting that the calculated leak was something of a way of life in Mr. Nixon's White House. But the point is fairly simple and it comes in two general parts. The first is that this business of leaking to the press is, as we have noted, an ancient custom: That no one and no political party has a monopoly on it; that it often unfairly wrongs innocent people; and that in this last respect it raises some serious questions well worth serious discussion. The second is that Mr. Buchanan's discussion of it is not serious. His own record and that of the White House he serves demonstrate that his shock is pretty, stagey and that the current campaign of which he is an eager foot soldier has all the characteristics of just one more effort to divert public attention from the real Watergate issues.

This is most emphatically not to deny that the calculated leak has become a problem for the House Judiciary Committee—or that it has also become, to some extent, a problem for the press. At the heart of the problem is a collection of pressures, as contradictory as they are intense, that are bearing in upon the work of the Judiciary Committee.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

'First Strike' Threat

The recent Senate vote to develop more accurate and powerful strategic missile warheads is undoubtedly motivated by a desire to assure U.S. security. But the new warheads, which could provide a capability for destroying the bulk of Russia's ICBMs in their underground silos, are more certain to reduce U.S. and world security by making nuclear war likelier than ever.

The nuclear war-fighting capability that the Nixon administration seeks in these and related "counterforce" programs would fundamentally transform U.S. nuclear strategy. The U.S. strategy of stable deterrence heretofore has been based on a secure "second-strike" force, which could survive a surprise Soviet "first strike," then inflict unacceptable damage on the aggressor's industrial and urban centers. Now, President Nixon is seeking weapons that would give him the option of starting a nuclear war, rather than deterring one.

The illusion that the United States and the Soviet Union could fight a strategic nuclear war limited to military targets is doubly dangerous. It would substantially reduce the inhibition against use of nuclear weapons. Furthermore, with millions of civilian casualties unavoidable—regardless of how "clean" and accurate the new weapons may be—rapid escalation into an all-out nuclear exchange would be virtually inevitable. There would be no winners, only losers, in such a nuclear war.

Sen. Thomas McIntyre, D-N.H., who led the fight against the new strategic doctrine,

almost achieved a consensus by focusing on three programs totaling \$77 million in the \$21.9-billion military procurement authorization bill. His proposal only a delay while renewed efforts are made to reach a second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT-2) with Moscow. The failure of this eminently reasonable compromise proposal undoubtedly is due to the Pentagon's argument that the U.S.S.R. is also building a capability for counterforce warfare.

The fact that the Soviet Union, five years after the United States, has developed and begun to test MIRV multiple warhead missiles is now said to justify the change in U.S. policy. On the contrary, American as well as Soviet restraint is essential to achieve a SALT-2 agreement limiting MIRV missiles to levels that would make a first-strike MIRV attempt by either side against the other's land-based missiles unprofitable.

Another chance to debate the issues will come when the Defense Appropriation bill reaches the Senate floor. It should be seized. A major continuing fight is needed to alert Congress and the country to the dangers of the qualitative arms race now getting under way.

Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, in advance of Mr. Nixon's trip to Moscow, appeared to be warning of just those dangers when he urged that both the Soviet Union and the United States show maximum restraint on further arms development and reach agreement to prevent the creation of newer-new systems of strategic weapons.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Peron in Trouble

Juan Peron has now been back in the presidency for nine months. But the enthusiasm has waned, as has the relief that marked the end of the military regime. Already, the social package has been torpedoed by trades union refusal to accept the wage freeze and further undermined by the necessity to allow price rises. Inflation proceeds apace, stoked by unbridled state expenditure. And although Peron always claimed that terrorism would stop when "the people" (as represented by Peron) achieved power, the realities of daily

life have shown that it was not just the work of opponents of the military hegemony. Harassed on all fronts, what can Peron do? He cannot evict on his apparently large parliamentary majority, for he knows it is based on promises he cannot fulfill. And the precarious financial situation makes it impossible to buy popular support by the distribution of largesse as was successful practice in earlier days. The more threatening the position becomes, the greater will be the temptation for Peron to revert to the old, innocuous methods of dictatorship.

—From the New York Tribune, London

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

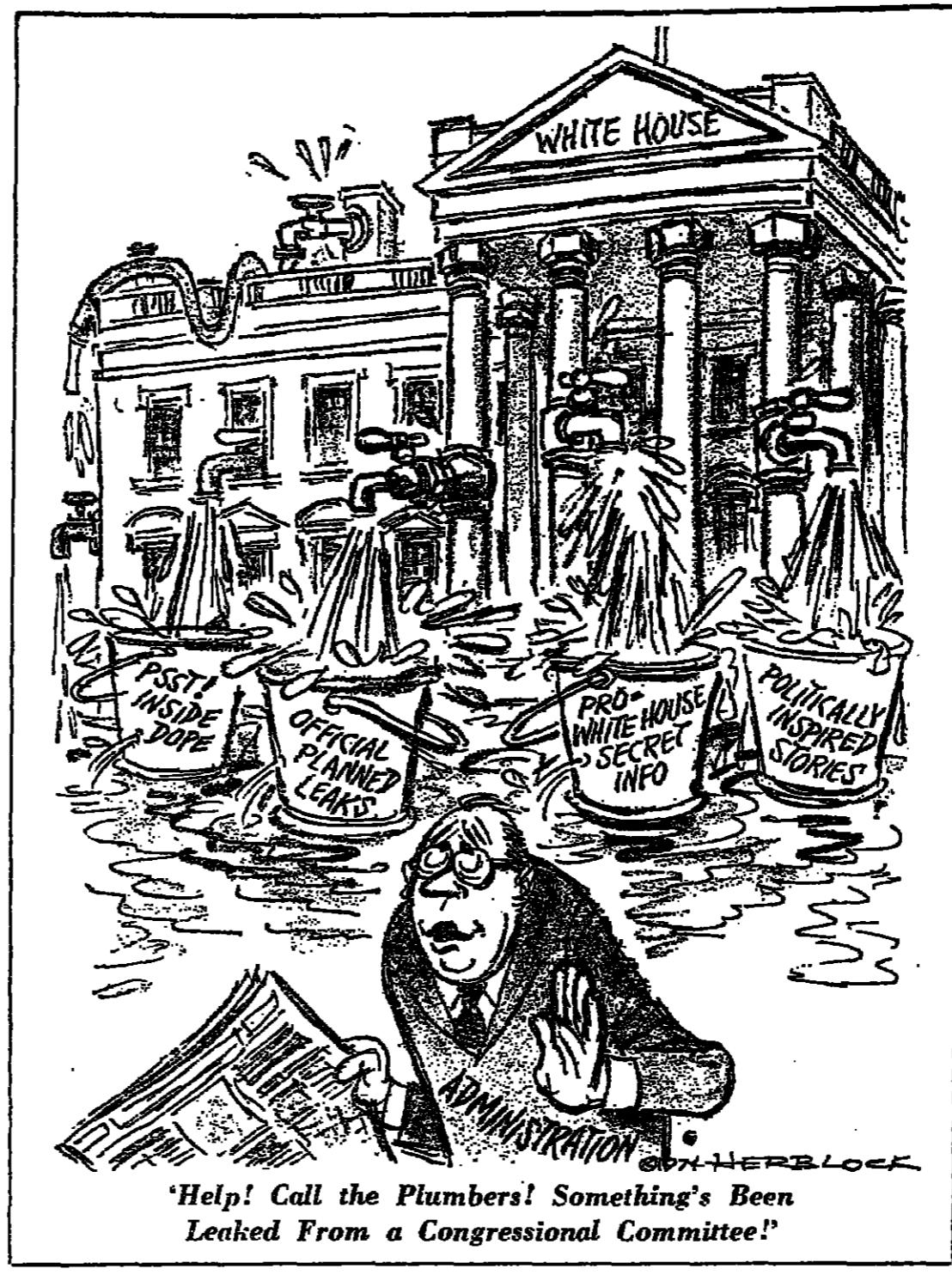
June 22, 1899

LONDON—According to the Daily Mail, the British government has practically decided upon reinforcing the troops at the Cape, to a total increase of 40,000 men. The Afrikaander Bond, owing to the character of the news carried to the Cape from London, is reported to be a less aggressive frame of mind with its leaders now appearing to be more moderate.

Fifty Years Ago

June 22, 1924

PARIS—The return version of Lew Wallace's famous "Ben-Hur" is to be the greatest picture yet made, the big crockets make a better hit with audiences than any other historicals presented to the public. Mr. Georges Lons, producer of Lew's latest picture, "The New York Hat," is to be the new head of the New York Hat Company.



In Defense of Leaks

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Ever since Adam—or was it Eve?—leaked the news about that tempting apple and other funny business in the Garden of Eden, the human race has been arguing about the wisdom of leaking forbidden news. The latest chapter in this long story is now unfolding again in Washington.

Sen. Barry Goldwater wants the attorney general to prosecute The Washington Post for leaking confidential FBI documents. Pat Buchanan and Ken Clawson of the White House staff, two of the leakiest taps in town, want staff members of the House Judiciary Committee to be punished for leaking anti-Nixon information out of the impeachment proceedings. A dreadful, underhand practice, they say, and a lot of people agree with them. It should be noted, however, that nobody proposes the abolition of all leaks—only the leaks they do not like. It all depends on whose basement is flooded. And this brings us to the theme of this epistle, which is that the leak is the safety valve of democracy.

A Refuge
It leaves room for honest dissenters. It is the refuge of conscience. It can be used for good or evil: disclose the murders of My Lai, the secret bombing of Cambodia, the cover-up of Watergate. Or it can be used to disrupt elections, to vilify and destroy the political opposition. It is a powerful, ambitious, and sometimes dangerous instrument, but it should not be destroyed without a little thought.

For example, the President deplores the leak when it is used against him, but it is one of the most effective tools in his own political arsenal and he couldn't get on without it. He is constantly running into situations at home and abroad where he wants the truth out but does not want to make things worse by issuing an official statement confronting his adversaries. So he leaks it through Buchanan or Clawson, or through some embassy abroad to some sympathetic or ambitious reporter. The White House has its "friends list" as well as its "enemies list."

The answer to this in America, at least, should be obvious, but it is surprising how many people who think they love democracy and hate Lenin seem to agree with this notion that opposition to the ruling authority of the state is somehow subversive and even unpatriotic.

Even the Soviet plumbbers cannot stop the leaks, cannot silence Solzhenitsyn, Zhdanov, Pasternak or even Stalin's daughter Svetlana, for the spirit of freedom is eternal, and even in that closed society, truth leaks out.

Obviously, there are times when security information and grand jury information should not be published—and the press has not yet analyzed the difference between being bold and being irresponsible—but it is not the power of the press but the power of the state that is really out of hand.

"It would be in the national interest," Barry Goldwater said.

The conflict comes when governments try to have it both ways—to use the leak to their own advantage and to suppress and condemn it when it discloses truth they do not like. Or to leak "news" or worse, to invent "news" to destroy their political opponents. See the evidence in the White House Watergate transcripts.

Communist Plumbers
This leaking is a complicated business. The Communists are the best anti-leak plumbers. "Why should freedom of speech and freedom of press be allowed?" Lenin asked in Moscow in 1920. "Lenin said a government which is doing what it thinks is right allow itself to be criticized? It would not allow opposition by lethal weapons. Ideas are much more fatal than guns. Why should any man be allowed to buy a printing press and disseminate pernicious opinions calculated to embarrass the government?"

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—Letters—
Right to Opinion

Unlike Miss Sandra Silva (IHT, June 11) I dislike discipline, a well-ordered life and warfare. What I do hate is the anti-Fascist bigotry of those campaigning to have her fired from the San Francisco Police Department. There are probably people among them who believe that fighting the American Nazi party is fighting the system held responsible for the death of millions during World War II. But this is nonsense. History never repeats itself.

Miss Silva has indeed a right to her opinions as well as to her job. Only professional mistakes should be taken into account for the firing of a civil servant, never expression of ideas. Of course, restraint in that expression is highly desirable when the civil servant belongs to a department which is at the service of the whole community. But in the heat of the hate campaign facing her, it is a requirement that may be impossible for Miss Silva to meet.

Los Angeles last year elected a black mayor who once served in the Police Department. The election of Mayor Thomas Bradley was hailed by many as a victory for democracy. It was indeed. If Miss Silva could keep her job, it would be another.

JEAN-MARIE LALLAU, Wattignies, France.

But Destination Is Uncertain

Ford Holds the Road

By David S. Broder

NEWBURGH, N.Y.—The regulators on Vice-President Ford's plane—both staff members and press—are keeping two sets of statistics.

One is the mileage he has traveled since becoming what he invariably refers to as "the nation's first instant Vice-President" on Dec. 6. That is approaching 100,000 miles with this weekend's journey to California.

The other is the count of the number of times he has told "the telephone story"—a homely, amusing and mildly self-assertive account of how he came to tell the President, who was about to offer him his place in history, to "call me back on the other line."

The telephone story has been told, by most estimates, about 200 times—or once in almost every speech Ford has made in the last six months.

Taken together, the two sets of statistics tell you almost everything you need to know about Jerry Ford's public life these days: he's traveling like the wind and not saying much of anything.

Elusive and Vague

There are those who say that, if Ford just stays active, elusive and vague he'll move himself right into the White House in 3 1/2 years or less.

But a reporter who joined the Ford caravan briefly, for a 10-hour jaunt last weekend through three upstate New York Republican congressional districts, found the regulars oddly divided on the wisdom of this course. Aching with boredom, some in the Ford entourage think their man is starting to sound like a broken record—a Jerry One-Note who is eroding his own stock of goodwill with his platitudinous generalizations.

Advice Rejected

The publicity in the local papers—and it was heavy—emphasized the accessibility of the Vice-President. Ford himself tells underlings he has rejected advice to down his travels, because he doesn't want to hear only strident voices on the banks of the Potomac.

There are, of course, strident voices everywhere. At Stewart Airport here, the crowd seems almost evenly split between those carrying "Stand Up for Nixon" banners and those whose mess is "Ford: Front Man for Nixon Mob."

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Exploring

At least willing to explore this concept was doomed, the Vatican headed by Cardinal Giacomo Piatelli, the amiable former premier (who once advocated a liberal approach), the Papacy encouraged Italian voters to demand a referendum on annulling divorce law previously enacted.

This move failed—but at the cost of dividing the Christian Democratic center from its genuine leftists among its supporters and clearly winning party off from even tentatively with Communists.

Now Italy appears to come to a similar stand on the narrow bridge between the political leaders looking grimly at the latest results of government it seems headed again toward the only remaining opening—chaos and despair.

As a result, Berlinguer—who

—The New York Times

Italy's Current Opening to Despair

By C. L. Sulzberger

party, to work out a dramatic compromise with Italy's Catholics.

The idea was developed by

Berlinguer following hints of encouragement from Pope John Paul II and after a dialogue between the state and a nongovernmental organization, virtually without government, has reached a dead end; and the tentative groping for compromise between the two main ideological groups, Catholics and Communists, has ceased.

The result is a continuing possibility of financial disaster and social disorder with lame-duck regime floundering. It is unlikely it would accept a dictatorship, either Fascist or military, nor is any compromise such as Italian Gaullism possible. Italy has no De Gaulle.

Since the early 1860s Italy has

been

tyrannized by the modern Italian Communists' veneer of well-ordered moderation—renewed its own "historic compromise" between the leading Italian political forces, the Communists and the Catholic Church. The idea was to produce a "legitimate" government of the left once the present system disintegrated.

But last month this seemed to be doomed—but at the cost of dividing the Christian Democratic center from its genuine leftists among its supporters and clearly winning

Artificial Flavors, Colors

U.S. Study Will Test Claims Of Danger in Food Additives

By Thomas Grubach

WASHINGTON, June 21 (UPI).—A Boston psychologist has been awarded a \$50,000 U.S. government grant to test a controversial claim that artificial flavors and colors in food can cause hyperactivity, an increasingly diagnosed behavioral disorder affecting young children.

Dr. Keith Conners, director of



TRAUMATIZED—Little One, a three-year-old poodle, rests in the arms of Pat Frances, a secretary, after the dog's owners won a \$3,000 judgment against a pet spa in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. The suit said the dog was severely traumatized while being trimmed last year at the spa and has become retarded as a result.

Role of Multinational Firms Divides 40-Nation Conference

MEXICO CITY, June 21 (NYT).—Forty nations meeting here to draft a proposed world economic charter are deeply divided over definition of the proper role of multinational corporations in developing countries.

The GMA criteria call for four diet groups to be studied—one with no synthetic colors and flavors, a second with another dietary modification, a third with no modification but clinical monitoring and a fourth with no modification but given a placebo.

Dr. Conners said in an interview: "I don't see how the third group would aid the study, and as for the fourth group, it would be interesting, but I don't know that we need it at this point. You can't answer all questions in one study."

Dr. Conners will study two groups—one on an additive-free diet and another on a diet with some restrictions. They will switch diets after a month.

2d Arab Student Freed in Germany

SAARBRUECKEN, West Germany, June 21 (UPI).—Police yesterday released Palestinian Ibrahim Bassalah, 27, the second of two Arab students arrested last week on suspicion of planning terrorist acts during the World Cup soccer championship games.

Mr. Bassalah, arrested in Saarbruecken June 12 on suspicion of belonging to the Palestinian "Black September" guerrilla group, was released after new evidence indicated that there may not have been sufficient grounds for detention, the local attorney-general's office said today. The other student, Radu Shuray, 22, a Jordanian, arrested on the same day in Heidelberg, was released yesterday.

Malcolm E. Peabody

NEW YORK, June 21 (NYT).—The Right Rev. Malcolm E. Peabody, who headed the Episcopal diocese of Central New York from 1942 until his retirement in 1960, died yesterday in Boston.

Bishop Peabody served from 1931 to 1942 as bishop coadjutor of Central New York. He was former president of the Protestant Episcopal Synod of New York and New Jersey and had served on the Harvard Board of Overseers and as board chairman of the Manlius School.

U.S. Europe Plan Space Mission to Explore Jupiter

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif., June 21 (AP).—European and U.S. space scientists are planning the world's first international mission to explore another planet.

Their goal is to place an unmanned spacecraft in orbit around Jupiter and perhaps send a probe into its dense and ionized atmosphere.

The planning began this week at Ames Research Center here, where nine scientists met for two days under the leadership of S.I. Rasool, deputy director of planetary programs for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Mr. Rasool told newsmen yesterday that the launch is tentatively scheduled for 1980. The \$60-million cost would be shared equally between the United States and 12 members of the European Space Research Organization, he said.

Consulting Firm Used by CIA Gets Unwelcome Publicity

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, June 21 (WP).—At first glance, the interior of the office on the fourth floor of the Van Ness Shopping Center office building looks like the many dozens of private consulting firms scattered in their smartly appointed quarters throughout Washington.

The neat lettering on the door says: Psychological Assessments Associates, Inc. Admission is gained by ringing a buzzer and waiting for someone to unlock from inside.

But Walter Pasteruk, the current operating head of Psychological Assessments, is not anxious to see unscheduled visitors. "We have nothing to say," he told a visiting reporter in terse angry tones, moving immediately toward the door.

The reason for Mr. Pasteruk's reticence is that Psychological Assessments is unlike most private businesses. From the time of its incorporation in 1965, its principal source of funding

has been the Central Intelligence Agency, which is what Mr. Pasternak does not want to talk about.

"We could never have existed without this support," acknowledges the firm's retiring president, John Gittinger, who founded it with two other former CIA psychologists after they left full-time employment with the agency.

Proud of Work

Mr. Gittinger is less reluctant to talk because he is disassociating himself from Psychological Assessments July 1 and also is proud of the work it has done as well as his long years of service to the CIA, to which he is still personally under contract as a consultant.

The company won an obscure and perhaps unjustified mention in the case of former White House special assistant Charles Colson, who pleaded guilty June 8 to obstruction of justice charges growing out of his role in the burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's former psychiatrist.

Colson asked the office of the special Watergate prosecutor to provide "documents or records concerning the psychological profile of Mr. Ellsberg compiled by Psychological Assessments, Inc. for the CIA."

Mr. Gittinger heatedly denies any association with the Ellsberg profile or, indeed, any involvement with the White House on Watergate or national security matters. "It's an absolute, positive lie," said the 57-year-old psychologist of Colson's implication of the company's in-

volvement in the Ellsberg matter.

A CIA spokesman said yesterday that the agency will not comment on whether it has financial or operational relationships with Psychological Assessments. The CIA has a policy of saying nothing about its links with domestic concerns.

Mr. Gittinger does acknowledge that the company behind the unobtrusive door has conducted training programs for CIA operatives abroad and performed psychological evaluations for overseas employees of American firms with foreign-based offices or subsidiaries.

Variety of Services

The rubric of Psychological Assessments covers a variety of services, which both the firm and Mr. Gittinger, in his private consulting role, have provided to the CIA.

It covers the study of brainwashing techniques by foreign intelligence organizations that were carried out by a New York-based predecessor organization to PAA called the Human Ecology Fund.

It also provides training to CIA employees for assessing the credibility of foreign intelligence informants.

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volvement in the Ellsberg matter.

The beginning of the psychological assessment program, Mr. Gittinger related, goes back to the early 1960s when former CIA director Allen Dulles sought neurosurgical treatment for his son, who was seriously injured in Korea, from a New York neurologist, Dr. Harold Wolfe.

Dr. Wolfe became interested in Dr. Wolfe's researches into Chinese indoctrination of captured

American pilots during the Korean war. The CIA began financing the research work first through the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology, with which Dr. Wolfe was associated, and then through the Human Ecology Fund, according to Mr. Gittinger.

Because of a controversy over CIA financing of private organizations in the mid-1960s, the Human Ecology Fund was abandoned.

Folded Quietly

The fund folded quietly after Mr. Gittinger had moved to Washington to start Psychological Assessments Services, Inc.

Current programs by PAA, Mr. Gittinger said, are strongly pointed toward Soviet, Chinese and Arab cultural training. The commercial side of PAA's activities—screening foreign employees of American firms—has shrunk in recent years, making the company almost wholly dependent on CIA contracts.

It was understood that the new operating group is seeking to diversify itself of the CIA financial sponsorship.

The report also sketches the controversy about this country's

involvement in the Ellsberg matter.

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PADUA

The Artists Who Opened the Renaissance Window

By Michael Gibson

PADUA, Italy (UPI)—"From Giotto to Mantegna" is the ambitious title of an exhibition that recently opened in Padua (at the Palazzo della Ragione to Nov. 4), admirably presented in a breathtaking setting.

It would be a truly miraculous show that could claim to be an encyclopedic presentation of that extraordinary period (Giotto was born in 1266, Mantegna died in 1506) since most of the significant works that were then produced were frescoes, and most of those that survived still cling to the walls where the artists applied them. In fact this is a conglomeration of 90 paintings and frescoes, a dozen sculptures and some 30 illuminated manuscripts and precious objects relating to that period. All the paintings have recently been restored and come from museums and churches of Padua and the surrounding area.

Padua however is a small city, and the feast, which is served on such a sumptuous platter (the Palazzo della Ragione), can be rounded off, as the organizers themselves suggest, by visiting: Scrovegni Chapel, covered with Giotto frescoes; and some Franco-Anglo-Russian graffiti of post-Napoleonic days; the nearby Church of the Eremitani, where a few Mantegna frescoes survived the bombing of 1944 (the main survivors were by chance detached).

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ed and fixed on canvas long before the war, and have momentarily been transported to the exhibition; the cathedral baptistry with its frescoes by Menabuoi; the city museum and the Chiesa del Santo—the church of Saint Anthony of Padua, who is (hastily) invoked by people in automobile accidents, those falling off ladders, mothers of small children standing in the way of trains and, a bit anticlimactically, for help in finding lost objects. The saint's efficiency in all such matters is circumstantially attested to by a vast array of ex-votos that adorn his shrine and make it one of the most extraordinary monuments of contemporary Italian piety.

The Palazzo della Ragione is a big public building dating from the year 1219. Flanked by two marketplaces, and buttressed on either side by a long gallery where fruit sellers and butchers have traditionally found shelter. The striking thing about it is that as you step through the relatively narrow door leading to the exhibition, you find yourself standing in a single large hall which is, in fact, the whole interior of the building except for the ground floor. Some 330 feet long and 80 wide, it is decorated with some charming frescoes (the original decoration by Giotto was destroyed by fire in 1420) and covered by an immense vaulted roof in the shape of a ship's keel. This towering space is rendered even more impressive by the presence of a sort of Trojan horse actually a project for the equestrian statue of the condottiere Gattamelata) by Donatello.

The exhibition somehow survives the setting and indeed lives in harmony with it. It is, I think, worth looking at as the

chronological prolongation of the "Venice and Byzantium" exhibition at the Doges' Palace in Venice. The period extending from Giotto to Mantegna achieved a break with the Byzantine and Gothic view and emerges into the Renaissance.

Giotto himself is rather symbolically represented by a tall painted crucifix that normally stands in the Scrovegni chapel. Forty-eight painters in all are shown, and all of them were active in Padua which, until it was conquered by the Venetians in 1405 (Venice is only 20 miles away) was an independent city-state.

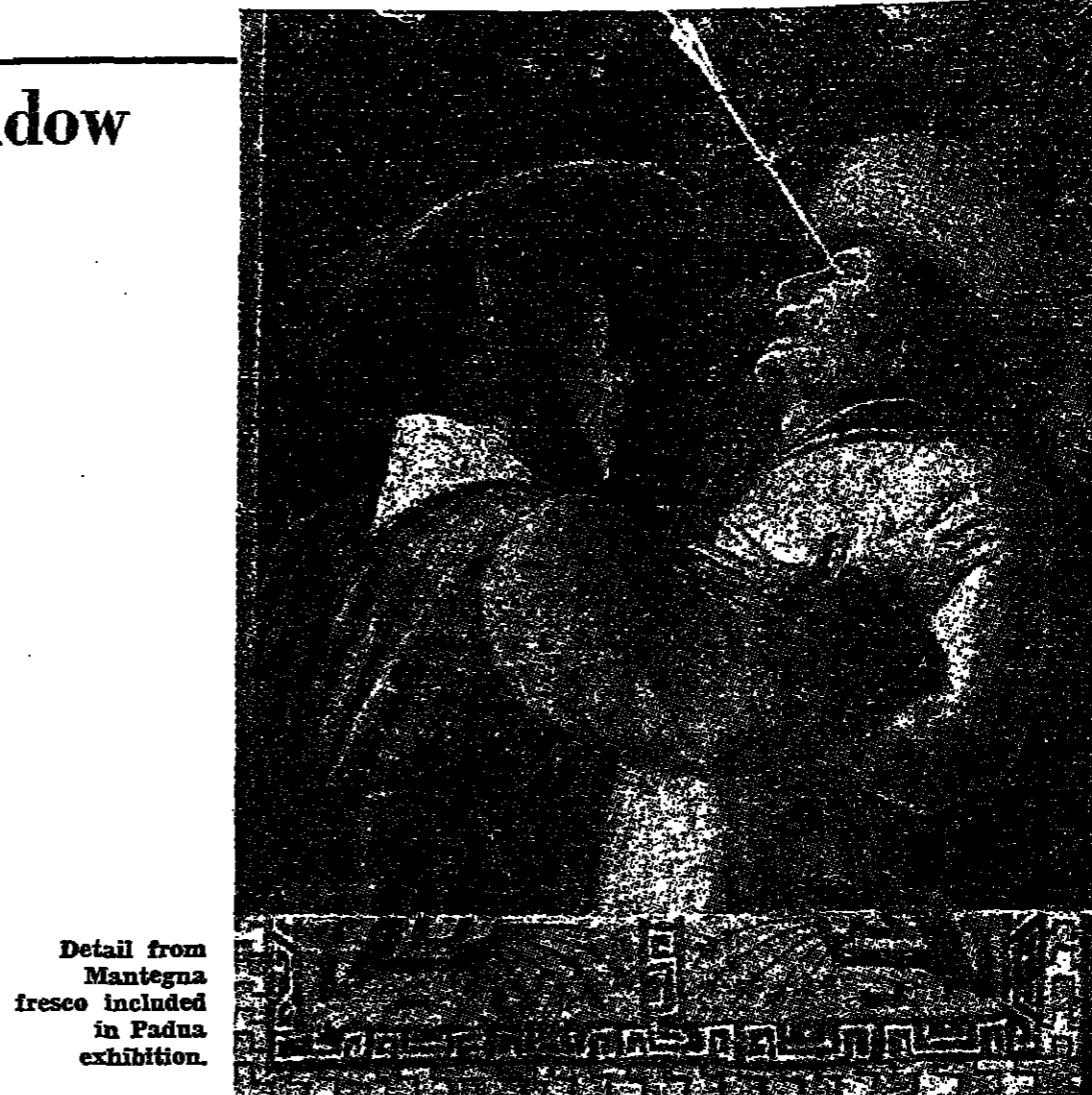
The exhibition and its Paduan context effectively illustrate the arduous penetration of movement and of space into an art emerging from the golden shadow of Byzantium. The "breakthrough," of course, is Giotto. His space might strike the casual viewer as naive whereas it is in fact the perfect expression of a new drift of thought and feeling. To the extent that such matters allow any sort of general statement, one may say that the new spirit was epitomized by Francis of Assisi and in particular by his conception of the "imitation of Christ" which somehow gave the present a foothold in eternity. Francis died in 1226 and was canonized two years later and Giotto, born 40 years later, was to be the foremost illustrator of his life. The Franciscan sense of the coming of God into the humble, temporal world lent this world a dignity and time itself a quality that one does not find in the Byzantine universe which, while it held the same belief, somehow had a different feeling for it.

Giotto's space is a subjective fact, not a scientific concept. It represents a moment of balance between time and eternity. There are some delicious shortcuts, as when he removes one whole side of a house to show us what is going on inside.

But the Gothic forces were still strong after Giotto's death. Movement, however, begins to appear everywhere, even in Giotto's angels and quite obviously in Semifacile's life of Saint Sebastian.

The Renaissance itself begins discreetly, in the background. Take the Saint Jerome polyptych by Squarcione, the master of Mantegna. Behind the saint's table is a perspective view into a fantastic landscape. Mantegna himself just stepped out into it.

He did more, of course. He became fascinated with the past, with Roman antiquity, and introduced this element into his work. He also studied the construction of space in a systematic



Detail from
Mantegna
fresco included
in Padua
exhibition.

way, creating an immense dramatic area in the foreground and suggesting a limitless distance beyond, out of reach to the imagination and to sensibility, where all his lines implacably converge.

Mantegna portrayed an event—something that extends into time. But Mantegna is among the first to give us the dramatic instant: In the martyrdom of Saint Christopher, a fresco to be seen in the exhibition, there are two men standing behind an open window. One of them has been hit in the eye by an arrow, the other gasps in horror and clinches his arm. It is the instant of emotion that is new here, for Gothic painters had of course already shown arrows in flight, but their emotions were of the slow and durable sort.

Such then are the steps of the extraordinary process that occurred in that age: A window was opened in the timeless Gothic golden background, a landscape appeared behind the holy figures. Thereafter one was able to step out into it and nothing was ever the same again. Even though saints and deities appeared once more in the landscape, they were no longer in the same world—and one may rightly say that the Renaissance had begun.

India Seeks
Return of Art
Now in U.S.

By William J. Drummond

NEW DELHI—Four pieces of Indian sculpture in the collection of the Los Angeles County Museum of Art were taken from India, the government says.

Working through the Indian Embassy in Washington, New Delhi is seeking their return.

"These statues have great religious importance. The thefts have caused a lot of sensation," says M. N. Deshpande, director-general of archaeology.

In the last three years, more than 2,182 idols have been reported stolen from Indian temples and monuments, authorities have said. Occasional these pieces surface again in collections of reputable museums and collectors in the West. Indian officials question whether these collectors are demanding proper documentation from sellers of the pieces they acquire.

Mr. Deshpande described the pieces he believes to be in the possession of the Los Angeles museum as:

• A bronze Buddha, stolen 1961 from Nalanda museum, Bihar State.

• Two images of a female wife, known as matrika or mother goddess images, from the Tanevare Mahadeva Temple in Rajasthan.

• The Surya Tara, a bronze female Buddhist deity, original from Mathura, Pradeep.

Indian officials are also reported to be in touch with a lawyer for U.S. financier Mr. Simon in an attempt to get back a relic that he owns: the famous Sivapuram Nataraja, a small bronze dancing goddess. Authorities in the South Indian state of Tamil Nadu say the bronze was stolen eight years ago from Tanjore district. Two police officials from Madras went to the United States to track the statue down. Mr. Simon is reported to have bought it from a New York dealer for \$180,000.

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ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The *Opéra du Rhin* (Strasbourg-Mulhouse-Colmar) has announced a 1974-75 season of 14 operatic and dance presentations, opening Oct. 4 with a new production of "Carmen," conducted by Alain Lombard, the company's artistic director, staged by Nathaniel Merrill, the company's new chief stage director, and designed by Robert O'Hearn. Other new operatic productions

will be the world premiere of "Medea et Alyssos" by Georges Delerue in March, 1975, and Verdi's "Don Carlo," in the four-act Italian version, for the Strasbourg Festival in June, 1975. Peter Van Dyk, the company's dance director, will be the choreographer for a new production of Prokofiev's "Cinderella" (December) and for "Dance Suite" and "The Wooden Prince" on a Bartok program that also will include Milko Sparrevik's version of "The Miraculous Mandarin." Among the revivals will be Jean-Pierre Ponnelle's stagings of Britten's "Midsummer Night's Dream" and Mozart's "Magic Flute" and the co-production of Verdi's "Luisa Miller" that will be first seen next month at the Aix-en-Provence festival. The recently reorganized company will also have Ignace Strasfogel, long a conductor with the New York Metropolitan as chief conductor, Dimitri Chorafas as a permanent conductor, and a permanent roster including 20 singers and 40 dancers.

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Emily Genauer

The Nut Who Bought Van Gogh

By Emily Genauer

NEW YORK. — A delightful letter from an out-of-town reader who once lived in New York encourages me in indulging in my now not-so-secret vice of innocence. "Your column," it writes, "are not Front's delineations, taking me back to that wonderful world I had the privilege of growing up in."

I have my madeleines, too, ambitions that, like Proust's tea cakes, dissolve when I dip them into my tea cup, releasing smores of the past. I tasted at the other day at a new exhibition at the Brooklyn Mu-

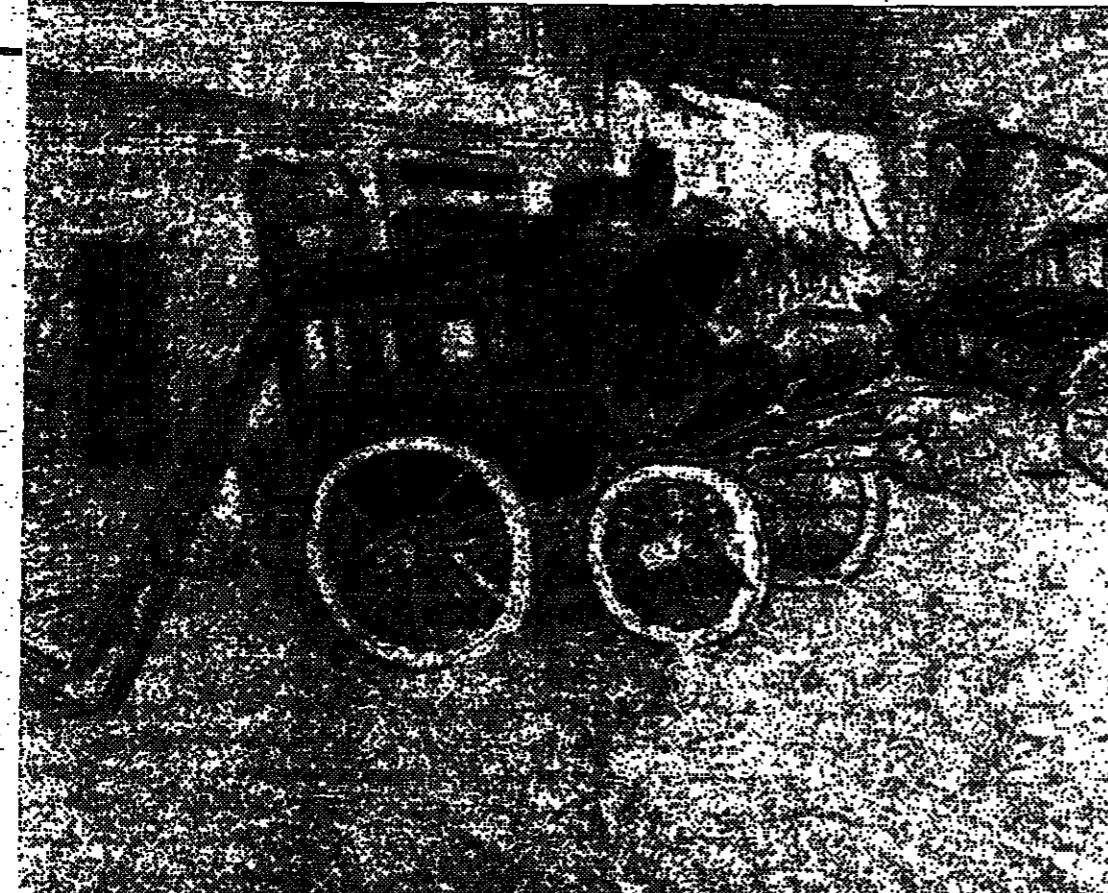
seum the first picture in the show, brought back a hot July evening over 20 years ago when returned from the city, exhausted, to a rented summer house. The telephone rang, and man's voice said, "You don't know me, but I live down the street a little way, and I've just sighted a picture I think you'd like seeing, so please come over you can."

It was a less than galvanizing visit. I had been looking and at exhibitions all day and ones were rare, then as now, in summertime New York, waiting for the moment when would reach the country and did rest on my terrace with cool drink, looking at green trees and a flash of the nearby moon. Besides, I had no idea the caller was, or why any man he bought was my business. "Not tonight, Mr. Pearlman," I said, on hearing his name, "another time." But, always the curious journalist, I didn't resist asking what he bought.

"A Van Gogh," he said, and I knew he was a nut for sure. Once living in the modest homes that country road didn't buy him by Van Gogh.

But, of course, I had to go and a. So, after a relaxed dinner, the light was still good, I rolled down the road to a modest stone house almost at the river's edge. And there it was, Van Gogh's "Tarascon Diligence," a given a special, superbly lit place in the show of the Henry Pearlman collection at the Brooklyn Museum, but hanging at long-ago summer night in a dim and smallish living room, along with a Picasso, and as I call it, a Utrillo.

"Who are you?" I asked, not nearly as baidy as that. I hope. Pearlman (he died last month at 78) said he was in the manning refrigeration business, and



Van Gogh's "Tarascon Diligence" from the Henry Pearlman collection.

he just liked pictures. He had bought the Van Gogh, he told me, because when he saw this painting of an old coach leaning against a wall in the village of Tarascon in the south of France, he remembered once reading a story by Alphonse Daudet about a coach in Tarascon. He said he first went to the New York Public Library's main branch, which was near his office, found the story, called "Tartarin de Tarascon," and the reference he had remembered. Then he wondered whether Van Gogh knew the story. Some more research, and he came across a published letter written by Van Gogh to his brother Theo mentioning the Daudet book, telling him how he had seen the coach, and describing in detail the picture he had painted of it. This was it. Pearlman bought it.

The story was so appealing and ingenuous, told by a man plainly pretending neither to scholarship nor connoisseurship. And it offered the most refreshing reason I had ever heard for a collector's buying a great painting.

Obviously it wasn't the only reason. The picture and the whole exhibition at the museum now prove that. Pearlman had to have had exceptional generosity to buy the kind of pictures he did. It is true that in later years—and possibly early on, as well, and he just wasn't telling me—he had the excellent advice of a great authority in

late 19th-century French painting, John Rewald, in adding to and upgrading his collection. But Rewald, in an introduction to the show catalogue, says Pearlman was a man of independent judgment, and I believe it. No collector buys six major Cézanne oils and 18 of his watercolors unless he has a very special, very refined taste. These are caviar-to-the-general acquisitions.

But Pearlman was a general without an army. He didn't use his pictures as other collectors have, plays to gain social prestige. He never bought great quantities of art, but what he had he lent generously and quietly. I had forgotten, although I see them in shows frequently, how many and how exceptionally fine are his canvases by Souffre, for example, or his two major portraits by Modigliani. Their source in exhibitions was always played down.

In any case, the Van Gogh alone is worth a special trip to Brooklyn. Its subject is totally inanimate, devoid of people, trees, flowers, even a bird. A coach simply rests against the side of an old building. But drama is

there, however. It is in the color harmonies (marvelous yellows, blues, purples), in the play of textures, brushwork so animated it seems to breathe, in the sharp accents of seemingly careless but most knowing drawing, in the way the painter boldly brings up a plane (the blue sky in the upper-right-hand corner, for example) to keep his composition surface flat and intact.

The Cézannes are something again, the majority of them works of the last few years of his life, that miraculously preserve the cubism that would not come to a head until Picasso and Braque went to work on it around 1912, six years after Cézanne's death.

But one doesn't feel that Cézanne was deliberately searching for a "formal" style in those late great works. It was, rather, the feel of air, movement, space and of place, too, that he sought. It is always an achievement to touring art-lovers to come on Cézanne's beloved Mont Sainte-Victoire and its surrounding landscape in the south of France and see how precisely nature, as it is said, imitates art.

The aim is to entice an audience to a riding school, only to discover that she is proprietress of the island's best brothel. The joke is all there is to sustain the first half of the evening's main misunderstandings in conversation, about titles and latitudes and mounts, and so on. The second half, involving the farcical complications of the arrival of Miss Lister's upper-class relatives, provides a measure of hope for its intended audience, meaning as it does with the joy-giving effect of sex on a glass-sided pool.

The problems of successfully presenting this type of entertainment are immense. The rewards can be greater. Paul Raymond has made a fortune at the White-Hall Theatre from "Pyjama Tops," a silly farce, nearly called it inoffensive but it is precisely the opposite in its contrived triviality—that has run for more than five years simply by having some naked girls splashing about in a glass-sided pool.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 22-23, 1974

FINANCE

Steel Exports By Europe to U.S. Rise

Despite Higher Price of Up to 30 Percent

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, June 21 (NYT).—Europeans are selling more steel than before in the United States, priced 20 to 30 percent above domestic American levels, according to industry officials in Paris and Brussels.

A spokesman for the French Federation said that in the five months of this year sales in the United States and Canada are 25 percent above a year ago. Similar increases were reported by Belgian and West German industry groups.

A shortage of American protective capacity and strong demand for oil-related steel products for such things as drilling rigs, tanks for oil storage pipelines are responsible for increased sales in the United States, European officials said.

According to the officials, American users are turning to steel faster. More rapid delivery is said to be worth the extra cost.

Although auto makers have reduced their demand in the United States, as in most other industrial industries, demand for oil-related products has more than made up the difference.

Freight Cars Needed

Are also being used by roads. The higher cost of oil has led to some diversion of freight traffic from roads to the railroads, but there are not enough freight cars to meet the demand, European officials said.

They emphasize that their European sales are still within the arrangements by foreign steel units and the State Department, which have allowed for an annual growth rate on exports of 15 percent. The quota this year for the European Common Market is 7.5 million tons of steel.

The arrangements were designed to protect the American steel industry from the competition of Western Europe and Japan. But since this protection American steel makers have not been able to increase their capacity sufficiently to meet domestic demand.

U.S. Output Off

According to figures of the International Iron and Steel Institute, production in the United States in the first five months of this year, at 56.5 million tons, is down 12 percent from the 73 period. Production in May is off 3.1 percent.

Output in the Common Market, contrast, was up 12 percent in the first five months, while in Japan it rose 17.7 percent. European officials said that some Japanese exports have been restricted to China and South America, where demand is also said to be high.

Steel capacity has been expanding much faster in Europe than in the United States. In France, for instance, some eight million tons of new capacity has been added in the last half-dozen years.

J.K. Changes Tax Plan

LONDON, June 21 (AP-DJ).—Britain's Labor government submitted down today on plans to stiffen new taxes against the rich.

The government had been under heavy pressure from foreign firms, which threatened to move their offices elsewhere in Europe if the taxes went through. Rich individuals, including American billionaire Paul Getty, had threatened to leave.

Joel Barnett, chief secretary to the British Treasury, announced that the government is submitting amendments to the tax proposals now before Parliament. The effect of the proposals would be to cut down the new taxes on foreign earnings.

Mr. Barnett said: "It has never been the intention of the government to drive foreigners out of the business and cultural life of this country."

Foreign firms are expected to delay the revised proposals carefully before commenting on whether they are sufficient in intent to remain in Britain. The government had intended to close loopholes under which foreigners here pay little or no income taxes at all.

It proposed, initially, to charge foreigners tax on 50 percent of their earnings from the 1974 tax year. Relatively few foreigners objected to this provision.

The second half of the proposal, however, was to charge foreigners who lived here for at least 10 years a tax on 10 percent of their worldwide income from 1976. It was this provision that used firms and individuals to think about leaving.

Under Mr. Barnett's announcement, a foreign resident would be charged on a maximum of 15 percent of his foreign earnings in 1976, rather than on 100 percent of his worldwide earnings.



James Finke



Joseph Hogan

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

General Electric has appointed James Finke general manager of the international operation of its medical systems division. He will have offices in Brussels and in the division's headquarters in Waukesha, Wis. Mr. Finke has been managing director in Europe for the communications division of Motorola, Inc., since 1970.

Joseph Hogan has been named staff vice-president, international distributions and services, of RCA Corp. He was formerly staff vice-president, marketing for Europe, the Middle East and Africa, and was also managing director of RCA's Geneva office.

Philip Petroleum Co. Europe-Africa has appointed four new vice-presidents to its Brussels-based chemical division. They are: Jim Kehler, vice-president polymers; Warren Hall, vice-president carbon black; John Kavanagh, vice-president chemicals, and de-

velopment, and John Meintjes, vice-president planning and budgets.

Chase Manhattan Bank has appointed Gordon Bradford managing director of its subsidiary, Chase Manhattan Bank Luxembourg, S.A. He was formerly a vice-president and international funding officer in Chase's New York international department.

James Peterson has been promoted to regional vice-president of Middle West Service Co. Responsible for the company's business in Europe, he will also direct the Central and South African offices' activities.

Medial SA Geneva has named Charles Ray Rivet director general for Switzerland and world operations. He was previously director of operations Europe and Africa for Averst Internation in New York. Mr. Rivet will be based in Geneva.

U.S. Agency to Pay British in San Diego Bank Failure

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP-DJ).—Several British banks are the major beneficiaries of a decision by a U.S. government regulatory agency to pay off disputed claims against the U.S. National Bank, San Diego, California, which collapsed last year.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Co. (FDIC), acting as the receiver for the San Diego bank, announced late Wednesday that it is arranging for the Crocker National Bank of San Francisco to pay some but not all of the claims of British and other banks abroad against the U.S. National Bank.

FDIC officials refused to publish a list showing which of the claims it has decided to honor. But a partial list was made available to AP-Dow Jones by a U.S. government official.

The claims that FDIC will honor include \$10 million for the National Westminster Bank Ltd. of London, which previously indicated its affiliates had about \$19 million in outstanding loans to the San Diego bank; \$4.5 million in claims by Barclays Bank International Ltd. also of London, which had four loans to the San Diego bank totaling that same amount; \$2.5 million for the Cooperative Commercial Bank of London, which had four claims totaling \$4 million.

Other FDIC settlements with banks abroad will include \$2.5 million to the Beirut Riyad Bank of Lebanon, covering claims of nearly that amount; \$2 million to Hypobank International S.S. of Luxembourg, which had outstanding claims totaling about \$7.5 million; \$1 million each to Banco Popular, Espanol, of Madrid, and the Sveriges Kreditbank of Stockholm, each of which had \$1 million against the failed bank.

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The roughly 2,550 tons of gold reserves, officially still valued at the old price of \$35 an ounce, are also untouched, the sources said. No domestic law has been passed to raise them to the \$42.22 official price.

Italy activated its \$1.32 billion short-term European Common Market swap on March 18 this year, but the sources were unwilling to say to what extent this may have been marshalled into firm intervention support operations since then.

They also declined to estimate net additional Italian foreign borrowing requirements this year. Central bank sources have said no major Italian foreign loans are immediately planned, and Treasury Minister Emilio Colombo has stated publicly that none are likely at this time, although they are certainly needed.

The implementation of last week's Group of Ten Washington outline agreement that revitalized central bank gold may be pledged as collateral for international loans is not to be reckoned with in the immediate future.

However, should a European community loan be arranged for the implementation of last year's tax on 50 percent of their earnings from the 1974 tax year. Relatively few foreigners objected to this provision.

The second half of the proposal, however, was to charge foreigners who lived here for at least 10 years a tax on 10 percent of their worldwide income from 1976. It was this provision that used firms and individuals to think about leaving.

Under Mr. Barnett's announcement, a foreign resident would be charged on a maximum of 15 percent of his foreign earnings in 1976, rather than on 100 percent of his worldwide earnings.

U.S. Orders For Durables Increase 6%

But Gain in Month Due Largely to Inflation

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP-DJ).—New orders for durable goods climbed 5.3 percent in May, largely due to surging inflation.

Durable-goods bookings last month advanced \$2.61 billion to a seasonally-adjusted \$46.73 billion from \$44.12 billion in April, when bookings rose 5.1 percent. The May increase was the biggest in about 2 1/2 years, a department official said.

Inflation was a principal factor for last month's sharp jump in orders as the end to the Nixon administration's price controls program triggered a price explosion, especially in the primary metals sector.

Confirming that, orders for primary metals including steel surged 20.4 percent to an adjusted \$9.04 billion from \$7.51 billion in April, when bookings rose 8.4 percent.

Also expanding were orders for machinery, up 4.8 percent, transportation equipment, up 2.4 percent, household durable goods, up 7.6 percent and capital goods, up 3.4 percent.

Shipments soared last month to an adjusted \$42.61 billion, up 3.3 percent from April's \$41.23 billion. The increase was the largest since last October.

First National City Bank and Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. the second and fifth largest commercial banks in the country, thus

moved their prime rates in line with that prevailing at other major banks.

The prime rate, the minimum borrowing rate banks charge their most credit-worthy customers, is determined by the level of corporate borrowings and the cost of short-term funds to the banks.

Last week, business borrowings and the cost of short-term funds reported by the Federal Reserve reached high levels, indicating the higher prime rates were due.

Commercial and industrial loans at major New York City banks rose \$719 million in the week ended Wednesday, the Fed reported.

That compared with a rise of \$421 million in the previous week and a gain of \$613 million in the same week a year ago.

The New York Fed estimated

U.S. commercial banks averaged net borrowed reserves of \$1.823 billion in the week ended Wednesday. That compared with net borrowed reserves of \$2.46 billion the previous week.

Member bank borrowings from

the Federal Reserve System averaged \$3.081 billion in the statement week, up from \$2.593 billion the week before.

Total reserves of the member banks averaged \$36.95 billion seasonally adjusted in the statement week, up from \$36.14 billion the previous week. In the four weeks ended Wednesday, total reserves averaged \$36.50 billion, representing an annual rate of increase of 18.3 percent over the past 13 weeks.

In the week ended June 12, money supply, consisting of cash and checking account deposits, reported by the Federal Reserve reached high levels, indicating the higher prime rates were due.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

American Stock Exchange Trading

1974- Stocks and
High. Low. Div. in S P/E Sis.
1980. High Low Last. Chg.

(Continued From Page 8)

	Stocks and High. Low. Div. in S P/E Sis. 1980. High Low Last. Chg.	Stocks and High. Low. Div. in S P/E Sis. 1980. High Low Last. Chg.	Stocks and High. Low. Div. in S P/E Sis. 1980. High Low Last. Chg.	Stocks and High. Low. Div. in S P/E Sis. 1980. High Low Last. Chg.
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Brewers 6, Orioles 0

Milwaukee Pitching Blanks Baltimore

MILWAUKEE, June 21 (UPI) — John Briggs' grand-slam home run in the first inning and the combined six-hitter pitching of Ed Prague and Tom Murphy helped the Milwaukee Brewers to a 6-0 victory over the Baltimore Orioles at night.

The victory, which came less than 24 hours after the Brewers were no-hit by Kansas City's Lee Busby, was only Milwaukee's second victory in its last 10 games. It also ended a three-game Baltimore winning streak.

The Brewers, who had been 40 scoreless for 19 consecutive innings, scored four runs in the 10th inning before a batter was tired. Robin Yount led off with a walk, and a single by George Scott and Don Money's hit single, loaded the bases. Scott then unloaded his grand arm into the leftfield bleachers, was his 13th homer of the season.

Sprague, 3-1, worked 8 1/3 innings but was relieved by Murphy after allowing a double to Tom Davis and a walk to Gresham one out in the ninth. Murphy retired the only two batters faced to get the save.

Twins 3, White Sox 2

At Bloomington, Tony Oliva hit a three-run homer in the ninth inning to power Minnesota to a 3-2 victory over Chicago and give Wilbur Wood of his 12th career.

With the White Sox leading, 2, behind Wood, Steve Brye opened the Twins' eighth by striking first on a bunt. Rod new then singled to center, sending Brye to center, and Oliva a 41-foot home run into the leftfield bullpen. It was his fourth homer of the season.

Rangers 7, Angels 4

At Arlington, Tom Grieve came off the bench to deliver a three-inning relief in the eighth inning.

Friday

Morales Paces Chicago Victory

CHICAGO, June 21 (UPI) — Jerry Morales, returning to the starting lineup after four days on the bench, batted in two runs and hit a homer and a single today to help Steve Stone and the Cubs to a 3-2 triumph over the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Stone, earning his second victory in seven decisions, equalled the season high for strikeouts by a Cub's pitcher with 10 before he gave way to reliever Oscar Zamora; after Richie Hebner singled to open the eighth.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Eastern Division
W L Pct GB
Boston 37 31 .518 1
Baltimore 33 30 .524 2 1/2
Baltimore 32 31 .517 3
Baltimore 31 30 .516 4
New York 34 33 .507 4 1/2
Milwaukee 30 31 .495 5 1/2
Western Division
St. Louis 35 31 .520 1
Kansas City 34 32 .515 1
Kansas City 33 31 .508 1 1/2
Chicago 29 31 .495 2
Milwaukee 30 31 .495 2 1/2
Milwaukee 30 31 .495 3 1/2
Milwaukee 29 31 .495 4 1/2

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Eastern Division
W L Pct GB
Pittsburgh 26 31 .450 1
Montreal 25 32 .438 1
Montreal 24 31 .429 2
Montreal 23 31 .420 3 1/2
Montreal 22 31 .412 4 1/2
Montreal 21 31 .403 5
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Art Buchwald

How to Explain It

PARIS.—The good news from France is that the French no longer hate Americans. If anything, they are very sympathetic with President Nixon's plight and cannot understand what all the fuss in Washington is about.

My good friend Francois said to me: "Alois, man, you, what are you doing to your poor President?"

Nothing, really. It's just that he's in a right jam and they're trying to find out whether they should impeach him or not."

"But what did he do?" Francois asked.

"It's hard to explain. You see, there were some people working for his re-election who decided to find out what the other political party was doing by bugging its headquarters."

"Mais oui," Francois said. "What is wrong with that?"

"It wasn't just a question of hugging the opposition's office. They also discovered that people working for the President had large amounts of cash which they were using to sabotage the President's opponents."

"Naturellement. What else would they do if they were trying to beat the other party?"

"You don't understand, Francois. What they were doing was illegal."

"I understand perfectly," Francois said rather irritably. "But what is wrong with doing something illegal to win an election?"

"Well, it wasn't just a question of the President's people doing something illegal. It turned out that when the people involved were arrested, an effort was made to cover up the crime so nobody would know anyone in the White House had anything to do with it."

"J'ai compris. Any politician

Plumbing the Arts

ROME, June 21 (UPI).—Police who raided a plumber's shop said they found 21 illegally excavated Etruscan vases worth more than 100 million lire (\$150,000).

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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CYNTHIA LIVIOU, WINSCHE
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ESLOGN RHWYR

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Brussels 02 53.25.25.25
Bremen 0211 31.05.21
Brussels 02 54.05.05
Frankfurt 06100.2001

PERSONALS

MR. AND MRS. RUBINOFF: Ladies and gentlemen, we are pleased to announce that our son, David, has just turned 18. We would like to invite all our friends and family to a happy birthday party on Saturday, June 22, 1974, at our home, 1000 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036. Tel: 555-5555.

SHOPPING

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SERVICES

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